Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, JUNE 6, 1845.** **NUMBER 212.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 20, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 20, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 20, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..tc.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..tc

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEPH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., tc

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBERT W. FOARD, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.
May 30, 1845. 211-tc

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191--tf.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91f.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }
May 27, 1844. 62-

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON or about the 21st day of March, 1845, I executed a note of hand to Absalom Sherrill, of Catawba County, North Carolina, for nine hundred and twenty dollars, or thereabout. The public is cautioned against trading for said note, as it was obtained without any consideration whatever. I am therefore determined not to pay it to any person.

WM. NEILL.
May 23, 1845. 11::3w

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!

Come and Buy!!

R G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER,

A SPLENDID STOGK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;

Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnaretts; Cambroons, Drab-de'ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;

Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.

HATS AND **BONNETS**,

A splendid assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which, for the cash, will be sold extremely low.

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARDWARE AND **CROCKERY**

BOOTS AND SHOES:

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS, RUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, *for the cash*, as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.
Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY

ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 f

Notice.

THOSE persons who are in arrears for taxes on real estate will save costs by paying before the first day of August next. After that time they may find their names in the State Gazette, and their lands advertised for sale.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sh'ff.
May 7, 1845. 8-3w of Mecklenburg Co

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::f.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 f

POETRY.

From the Union.

THE HERO'S LAST HOURS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

"A few more days, and all must be over with the Hero of the Hermitage."—*Daily paper.*

A few more days, and he must sleep in death;
A few more days, and on to God, who gave,
The brave old hero must resign his breath,
And sink serenely to a tranquil grave;
Sink like the sun, more glorious at last
Than when his rays in broad effulgence glowed,
And over sea, and plain, and mountain, cast
Meridian splendor from his high abode.

For valor, wisdom, justice, truth renowned,
By tyrants hated, and by freemen blessed,
With all his country's loftiest honors crowned,
He goes to welcome his eternal rest;
Rest, that his soul has sighed for many years,
With the dear partner of his manhood's prime;
Rest in a realm undimmed by doubts and fears,
Beyond the power of change, or sway of time.

Statesman and warrior, patriot and sage!
A nation weeps thy late and slow decay;
First of the living great on history's page,
Who will remain, when thou hast passed away?
Who of that noble band, the tried and stern,
Men of old heroic stamp and creed,
On whom the present race may look and learn
How to be wise in thought, and bold in deed?

A few more days, and over all the land
The bell's deep toll, the cannon's solemn boom,
From west to east shall sound the sad command,
"Ye people, mourn your hero in the tomb!"
Him, slumbering peaceful, strife can reach no more;
By glory's halo circled is his name;
And long, oh freedom, as thy eagles soar,
All thy new triumphs shall record his fame!

New York, May 19.

Miscellany.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURE.

Mrs. Caudle suggests that her Dear Mother should come and live with them.

"Is your cold better to-night, Caudle? Yes I thought it was. 'Twill be quite well to-morrow, I dare say. There's a love! You don't take care enough of yourself, Caudle, you don't. And you ought, I'm sure; if only for my sake. For what I should do if any thing should happen to you—but I won't think of it, no! cant bear to think of that. Still you ought to take care of yourself; for you know you're not strong, Caudle; you know you're not.

"Wasn't dear mother so happy with us, to-night? Now, you needn't go to sleep, so suddenly. I say, wasn't she so happy? You don't know? How can you say you don't know. You must have seen it. But she always is happier here than any where else. Ha! what a temper the dear thing has! I call it a temper of satin; it is so smooth, so easy, and so soft. Nothing puts her out of the way. And then, if you only knew how she takes your part, Caudle! I'm sure, she couldn't be fonder of you. Don't you think so, Caudle? Eh, love? Now, do answer. How can you tell? Nonsense, Caudle, you must have seen it. I'm sure nothing delights the dear soul so much as when she's thinking how to please you.

"Don't you remember Thursday night, the stewed oysters when you came home? That was all dear mother's doings! 'Margaret,' says she to me, 'it's a cold night; and don't you think dear Mr. Caudle would like something nice before he goes to bed?' And that, Caudle, is how the oysters came about. Now, don't sleep, Caudle: do listen to me for five minutes; 'tisn't often I speak, goodness knows.

"And then what a fuss she makes when you're out, if your slippers arn't put to the fire for you.—*She's very good!* Yes—I know she is, Caudle.—And hasn't she been six months—though I promised her not to tell you—six months, working a watch-pocket for you! And with *her* eyes, dear soul—and at *her* time of life!

"And then what a cook she is! I'm sure, the dishes she'll make out of next to nothing! I try hard enough to follow her, but, I'm not ashamed to own it, Caudle, she quite beats me. Ha! the nice little things she'd simmer up for you—and I can't do it; the children, you know it, Caudle, take so much of my time. I can't do it, love: and I often reproach myself that I can't. Now, you shan't go to sleep, Caudle; at least, not for five minutes.—You must hear me.

"I've been thinking, dearest—ha! that nasty cough, love! I've been thinking, darling, if we could only persuade dear mother to come and live with us. Now, Caudle, you can't be asleep: it's impossible—you were coughing only this minute—yes, to live with us; what a treasure we should have in her!—Then, Caudle, you never need go to bed without something nice and hot. And you want it, Caudle. *You don't want it?* Nonsense, you do; for you're not strong, Caudle; you know you're not.

"I'm sure, the money she'd save us in housekeeping. Ha! what an eye she has for a joint! The butcher does'nt walk that could deceive dear mother. And then, again, for poultry! What a finger and thumb she has for a chicken! I never could market like her: it's a gift—quite a gift.

"And then you recollect her marrow-puddings? *You don't recollect 'em?* Oh, fie! Caudle how often have you flung her marrow-puddings in my face, wanting to know why I could'nt make 'em? And I would'nt pretend to do it after dear mother. I should think it presumption. Now, love, if she was only living with us—come you're not asleep, Caudle—if she was only living with us, you could have marrow-puddings every day. Now don't fling yourself about and begin to swear at marrow-puddings; you know you like 'em, dear.

"What a hand, too, dear mother has for a pie-crust?

"But it's born with some people. What do you say. Why wasn't it born with me? Now, Caudle, that's cruel—unfeeling of you; I wouldn't have uttered such a reproach to you for the whole world. People can't be born as they like.

"How often, too, have you wanted to brew at home! And I never could learn any thing about brewing. But, ha! what ale dear mother makes! You never tasted it! No, I know that. But I recollect the ale we used to have at home: father never would drink wine after it. The best sherry was nothing like it. You dare say not? No, it wasn't indeed, Caudle. Then, if dear mother was only with us, what money we should save in beer? And then you might always have your own nice, pure, wholesome ale, Caudle: and what good it would do you! For you are not strong, Caudle.

"And then dear mother's jams and preserves, love! I own it, Caudle, it has often gone to my heart that with cold meat you hav'nt always had a pudding. Now if mother was with us, in the matter of fruit puddings she'd make it summer all the year round. But I never could preserve—now mother does it, and for next to no money whatever. What nice dogs in a blanket she'd make for the children! What's dogs in a-blanket? Oh, they're delicious—as dear mother makes 'em.

Now, you *have* tasted her Irish stew, Caudle? You remember that? Come, you're not asleep—you remember that? And how fond you are of it! And I can never have it made to please you. Now what a relief to me it would be if dear mother was always at hand that you might have a stew when you liked. What a load it would be off my mind.

Again, for Pickles! Not at all like anybody else's pickles. Her red cabbage—why it's as crisp as biscuit! And then her walnuts—and her all sorts! Eh, Caudle? You know how you love pickles; and how we sometimes tiff about 'em? Now, if dear mother were here, a word would never pass between us. And I'm sure nothing would make me happier, for—you're not asleep, Caudle! --for I can't bear to quarrel, can I love?

"The children, too, are so fond of her! And she'd be such a help to me with 'em! I'm sure with dear mother in the house, I should'nt care a fig for measels, or any thing of the sort. As a nurse, she's such a treasure!

"And at her time of life, what a needlewoman! And her darning and mending for the children, it really gets quite beyond me now, Caudle! Now with mother at my hand, there wouldn't be a stitch wanted in the house.

"And then when you're out late, Caudle—for I know you must be out late sometimes; I can't expect you of course, to be always at home—why then dear mother could sit up for you, and nothing would delight the dear soul half so much.

"And so, Caudle, love, I think dear mother had better come, don't you? Now, you're not asleep, darling: don't you think she'd better come? You say *No*? You say *No* again? *You wont have her*, you; *you wont that's flat*? Caudle—Caudle—Cau--dle--"

"Here, Mrs. Caudle," says Mr. C. in his MS. "suddenly went into tears; and I went to sleep."

THE GIFT OF THE GAB.

The following amusing article has been going the rounds of the London papers, and it presents a laughable anecdote at the expense of two well known geologists, Dr. Buckland and Mr. George Stephenson:

"Once upon a time, at a gathering of fine spirits at Drayton Manor, Dr. Buckland, Sir William Follett, and Mr. George Stephenson were among the guests assembled. The immortal railway engineer is remarkable for peculiar notions on disputable points in various sciences. For instance, he knows by the effect of electricity on a rail whether the road pays or not; and, as he has gone as deep as most men into the bowels of the land, he rejects the theories alike of Werner and Hutton—the advocate of water and the advocate of fire—and announces his own views with so much original vigor that they at once startle and amuse. Sir Robert having the leading professor of geology at the same table with the expounder of new notions on stratification, contrived to bring them into intellectual collision. Mr. Stephenson disputed the facts of formations as alleged, and Dr. Buckland defended them; and he combated the arguments of his opponent with such happy fluency and ready reference, that he crushed his adversary with as much apparent power as one of the engineer's own locomotives would an obtruding rabbit, when the engine was going at the rate of forty miles an hour. Mr. Stephenson felt that he was worsted, not defeated; but, being pleasantly and politely chafed, the efforts he made to recover his position only served to aggravate the pains of his wounds. Althought it was only a friendly controversy, he was considerably irritated and he slept but very little that night.

"He was early up next morning and sought to cool his temper in the spacious garden at Drayton Manor. He had not taken many turns on the silica when Sir William Follett made his appearance.—His first salutation was, "George, you made a pretty fool of yourself last night." "I have a strong suspicion of that kind myself, Sir William," replied Mr. Stephenson, "but I am convinced that I am right after all." "To be sure you were," said Sir William, "but you cannot talk. I never heard such a bungler. You were full of facts—wonderful facts; and Buckland had only sophistry to oppose you.—He beat you to a stand still, because you had no rhetoric." "I am, Sir William, on lawyer." "But I am. Come, sit down in this alcove; and now, before we are called to breakfast, repeat to me your whole theory. Mr. Stephenson did as Sir William desired. He went through the process of fire and water, the operations of electricity, the nature of salts, the position of strata. "That will do," said Sir William.—"Now at dinner to-day hold your tongue; leave Buckland to me." After dinner, Dr. Buckland, excited by his triumph of the preceding evening, soon introduced mineralogy. Sir William, in his quiet, gentle way, drew him into a controversy, closed upon him, out-talked him, and prostrated the professor as effectually as the professor had overthrew the engineer the evening before. Sir Robert enjoyed the encounter; no one was displeased; and as they rose to retire, Sir William whispered, "George, what do you think now?"—"Think!" replied Mr. Stephenson, "I think that there is nothing in earth or on it like the gift of the gab."

STYLE IS STYLE.

Orator O'Botherem's speech on the question, "Does riches or poverty tend most to the exaltation of the human mind?"

"I shall proceed, Mr. President, to compare riches to poverty in such a way as you will find there is no comparison at all.

"The man possessed of luxury, Mr. President, cannot eat a single meal, unless he is *surrounded all around* with the *luxuriant* and *extatic productions* of both *atmospheres*. Is not the rich *Chenv* cup, which he so *languishingly* and *effectingly raises* to his *nauseated* lip—are they not, I repeat, sir, brought from the deserts of Arabia?

"Is not the *fragrant* and *chrometer* tea found in the *undiscovered* regions of Chili, which there is there the highest mountains in the world? Is not, I say, sir, the *dashing* sofa on which he *declines* his meagre and emancipated form, made from the mahogany of *Hispaniola*, from the shores of *Indostan*, and the *cedar of Lebanon* from Mount Parnassus, ornamented with the richest and most *municipal oriental* silks from the *East Indies* abroad?

Now, Mr President, the man so possessed of poverty, *declines* his expectations on a *high pinicle of bliss* Happiness, Mr. President, is like a *crow* perched on a distant mountain, which the eager sportsman *vainly* tries to no *purpose to ensnare;* he looks at the crow, Mr. President, and the crow looks at him—the moment he attempts to *reproach* him, he *banishes* away like the *schismatic taints* of the rainbow, which it was the astonishing Newton that first *deplored* and *enveloped* the cause of it!

"Cannot the poor man *precipitate* in all the varied beauties of nature, from the most *loftiest* mountains, down to the most *lowest vallies*, as well as the man possessed of luxury? Yes, sir, the poor man, while *thrilling transports crown his views, and rosy hours attunes his sanguinary* youth, can raise his *wonderful* mind to that *incomprehensible* being who *restrains* the *lawless* storm, who kindles the crushing and *tremendous* thunder, and rolls the *dark* and *rapid lightning* through the *intensity* of space, and who *issues* the awful *meteors* and *roll a borealis* through the *unfathomless legions* of the *fiery hemispheres*. Sometimes seated beneath the *shady shadow* of an *umbrageous tree*, at whose vernal foot flows a limping brook, he calls about him his wife and the *rest of his children*—here, sir, he takes a *retrospective view into futurity, distils* into their *juvenile youth* from vice and *immortality*, and *extorts* them to perspire *to endless facility*.

"Here, sir, on a fine clear evening, when the silvery moon shines out with all its *emulgence*, he learns his children the first rudiments of *astrology*, by pointing out the bull, the bear, and many more bright *consternations* and fixed stars, which are constantly devolving on their *axletrees*, in the azure expense of the creoleon firmament above."

Ned Norway was found, says the N. O. Picayune, by the police on Thursday night, in that state which in alliteral language, is styled "beautifully blue."

"What are you?" said the watchman, poking him with his stave between the fourth and fifth ribs.

"I'm a slave;" said Ned—"the slave of necessity."

"Then you hain't no wote!" said the watchman.

"Yes, I have, though," said Ned; "but what of that;—voting dont do no good to nobody but the President and Governor, and members o' Congress and sich like folks: a feller can't run his face at a tavern because he has a vote—votin' don't pay the washerwoman, nor foot up a tailor's bill. I tells you what it is, old feller, votin's a bore—it don't even get a feller liquor, 'cept it be at 'lection times."

"But aint you at liberty to go where you please, and do as you pleasure?" said the watchman.

"Not a bit of it," said Ned; "because, I tell you again, I'm a slave, and so is every one that hain't money. It's all very well to tell folks about freedom, liberty, and all that sort of thing; it looks remarkably well in Fourth of July Speeches—but, I tell you, like New England rum, it don't bear analyzing. You just go into a restaurat down town, tell the landlord you're a freeman, and voted for President Polk, that you want a dinner, but hain't got no money to give him for it: just see if he don't "*parlez vous*" and "*sacre mon Dieu*" at you!

"I tell you again, that this here liberty without money is like trimmin' without the leg of mutton—like the nut-shell without the kernel—like——"

"That'll do," said the watchman—for by this time they had got as far as the calaboose—"that'll do for the present; you can get into the calaboose without—though I reckon you can't get out without jail fees."

Ned was put in for the night, and whether he should pay jail fees or not—not having the money—was left an open question, to be decided next morning by the Recorder.

HIT AT BOASTING PUBLISHERS.

Punch makes a very fair hit at some of his cotemporaries in the following:

"The Punch has fifteen hundred first rate writers constantly employed upon it. They are paid at an enormous rate, and are kept in stalls or cages near the printing office during the day time; but at night they are driven into the suburbs. Each of the principal contributors has forty pounds a week, (£2.000 a year) and as much ink as he can consume gratis The chief artists are on the same footing. There is an enormous corpse of small jokers, at salaries averaging about three hundred a year each; but they are obliged to act as a sort of joke police constantly on the lookout to take up any ferocious looking subject they meet with, and bring it to be deal with by one or other of the principal contributors. The merely mechanical part of the arrangment is also exceedingly costly. There are several hundred compositors, who relieve each other constantly as they successively boil over with indignation, or are convulsed with laughter at the manuscripts they are putting in type. There are several boys at the engine, to prevent the chases from splitting their sides, which they have been known to do, with an unusually rich caricature or article. But the hardest work of all is performed by the publisher, who sometimes sinks down in a state of exhaustion, and is always wrapped up in blankets and carried away from the office after the exertion of having taken in the money on the day of publishing."

Foreign News.

REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA.

MONTEREY, (California,)
January 25, 1845.

This country is again disturbed by dissension and disturbances. About eight years ago Don Juan B. Alvarado, Don Jose Castro, and others, Californians by birth, aided by several foreigners, took possession of this town, the archives and government property, chartered an English vessel, and sent the Mexican general, his officers and their families, to Lower California, and left them there, to find their way to Mexico as they could. The Californians then proceeded to take possession of every part of California, with the different missions, and many cattle belonging to the missions, and the different offices of honor and profit within this department. The Mexicans remaining in the country made an effort to put them down, but failed.

The Californians marched two or three times up and down the coast, continuing a part of the foreigners under high pay. President Bustamente, the second year after this revolution, confirmed the Californians in their different employments. During the time they held command they ordered almost every Englishman and American to be arrested. Over one hundred were imprisoned in Monterey at one time—over fifty of those in a low, damp room, less than 10 feet square, without floor or windows. In May, the same year, many of the men were chained, six and eight to a bar, put into the vessel, and sent to San Blas. Fifteen months afterwards the government of Mexico sent part of them back to this port, several dying from fatigue and privations. Had E. Barron, esq., H. B. M. consul, not been in Tepic and San Blas, I have no doubt but that every one of these men would have died in prison or on the road, as they were driven and worked like cattle.

In the year 1843 General Manuel Micheltorena arrived in California with some three or four hundred officers and soldiers, and by orders of President Santa Anna took command—putting out of office some of the Californians. Last November, Senors Castro, Alvarado, and many of their countrymen, again rose with the determination of sending out of their country the Mexican troops. The two parties met and made a treaty. Within a month they each denied the treaty and again took up arms.

These two parties are now traversing the country in hostile order, carrying away the merchants, and farmers' houses by hundreds, and destroying their cattle. Generaly Micheltorena has over one hundred foreigners, English, German, and Americans, as riflemen with him, who have taken up the government cause to put down the rebellion. Several of the forigners are the same who helped to put the Californians into office eight years back, and four years afterwards were imprisoned and shipped in irons without any trial. They are now in pursuit of the Californians who shipped them, with a strong desire to fight them. There are about one hundred more forigners standing guard in Monterey, and other places, to support Gen. Micheltorena. A large portion of the riflemen now with the general, arrived in California a few months since, (some with their families,) over the Rocky mountains from our western States. Others of the party hold large tracts of land—some as much as twenty miles by three—on the waters of the San Francisco, having become citizens of Mexico; which can be done by simply asking for it. They march with the Mexican troops, but choose their own officers from among themselves; Captain John A. Sutter, a Swiss officer (formerly of Charles X's guard in Paris,) being their commander and leader, and a Captain Gant, Grant, (it is said,) formerly of the United States army, their captain.

There is no doubt but these foreigners, and those who join them as they come in by land yearly, are going to exercise a great influence in this department. The present revolution will, in all probability, be decided by them; and perhaps all others in future, as they may choose sides.

PORT OF MONTEREY, (California,)
March 22, 1845.

In addition to what I wrote you in my last, I am now enabled to inform you that the Californians have succeeded in their efforts against the government of the regular governor and commandant general Don Manuel Micheltorena. The Californians, to the number of one hundred and fifty, after remaining in this vicinity for a few days, went to the town of Angeles, one hundred miles north of this port, and stormed it in the night, with the loss of two men.—They were soon joined by the Californians of that place. On the 10th or 12th of January, Governor General Micheltorena left this town with his officers, one hundred and fifty Mexican soldiers, some citizens of Old Mexico, sixty or eighty wild Indians, trained to arms by Capt. Sutter, (a Swiss settler on the river Sacrament,) and one hundred foreigners; a part of whom are settled on the same river. He had also ox-carts, cannon, and baggage; and had to make a road as he proceeded, over a difficult mountainous route. Sometimes he went a league a day, and then again would halt four or five days at a place without any apparent object. During all this time the Californians (insurgents) travelled throughout the country from ten to twenty legues (30 to 60 miles) a day. They returned at times to the vicinity of the governor general's forces, from a long distance off, and would then disappear.

After the governor-general had been on the road a month, the foreigners and his soldiers began to leave him by fives and tens at a time; the former being disgusted with the slowness of his progress, and the latter left him with the hope of getting free from the service; while many of those remaining were in hopes that the Californians would be victorious and would ship them back to San Blas, where they had families or relations; they having been forced into the ranks and brought into California against their will. Gen. Micheltorena, after having been forty days in reaching the town of Angeles, for the third time came near the insurgents, who then offered him battle. They (the insurgents) were three or four hundred strong, under Don Jose Castro, who had persuaded many foreigners to join his party.

On the 20th of February, the two parties (consisting of about six hundred men all together, Mexicans, Californians, foreigners, and Indians) got into action. Castro commenced the fight with cannon firing large shot; and the governor general, on his side, returning his fire with grape. Both parties remained so far apart all that day as not to lose a man. On the next day, (the 21st,) the battle again commenced, and was continued in what is here considered a warm and desperate contest. The governor general, however, soon surrendered; for forty or fifty foreigners having left him some time before the remainder refused to fight against their countrymen in the insurgent ranks. Some reports make the total loss (on both sides) amount to three or four men, while others make it as many horses. In all probability, there were not six men killed or wounded in the whole two days' fighting, although 250 cannon balls were fired. After the battle, a treaty was made, by which it was agreed that every person on either side might go where he wished—the soldiers to go to San Blas or remain citizens of California. The Mexican officers who wish to remain will continue to hold their present commissions and pay. But few of them, however, will remain here. The governor general is to go by water to San Blas with all who choose to accompany him, and from thence he is to proceed to Mexico. Don Pico has become governor, as he is the leading member of the house of deputies or State legislature; and Don Jose Castro has become commandant general of California. He will, I suppose, make many changes of officers. The revenue of the country is from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars, and is all from the custom house.

The ground over which they (the Mexican forces) took thirty or forty days to travel, was passed by the Californians in ten days on their return to this capital to take possession of it. This mode of travel caused his ruin; but had he succeeded, the Californians would have risen again.

During the last twelve years there have been four revolutions against the Mexican commanding generals, which have all been unsuccessful. During the twelve years, six Mexican generals have arrived out here; one of whom died, and the rest were sent back by the Californians, having altogether held command but for six years; while Alvarado, a native, who put himself into office eight years ago, ruled the other six.

California, from Bodega to San Diego, is now once more under its own command—the Russians having left Bodega, which now belongs to Capt. S. Smith, of Baltimore, (United States of America,) who is a naturalized citizen of California. Whether the natives of this country will keep peace among themselves, or be again conquered for a year or two by Mexico, remains to be seen. If allowed to govern themselves, they acknowledge the Mexican flag, and their laws, *when they please them*. They pay little attention to the Mexican tariff, except to raise the amount of salaries and a few odd matters. In fact, the state of California, and its wants and commerce, are such that the tariff and laws of Mexico are but little applicable to the country.

PORT OF MONTEREY, March 24, 1845.

Don Pico has taken command of this department as governor, and Don Jose Castro as commandant general at the town of Angels, near San Pedro.—They received this command by treaty with General M. Micheltorena, and they have now chartered the American bark Don Quixote, formerly of Boston, but now belonging to Messrs. John and William Paty, merchants, of the Sandwich Islands, for eleven thousand dollars, ($11,000,) to bring the general and forces to this port. The bark now lies at anchor here, with the soldiers on board prisoners. The general and his officers are allowed six days to arrange their business and take on board their families; they then proceed to San Blas, thence to the city of Mexico. Captain Sutter and all the foreigners who joined the government forces have returned to their farms on the head waters of the San Francisco, as they found many of their countrymen with the insurgents. Both parties withdrew from the field of battle. Although the Mexican troops and Californians were firing several cannon with grape and ball at each other a part of two days, it is ascertained that not one man is even wounded—their respective situations being too secure, and the distance very great.

Affairs are now apparently quiet in the department of Upper California. The natives now hold the reins of government under the expectation that the supreme government of Mexico will confirm their different acts and appointments. At the same time many have their fears that some commander, more severe than the former one, will arrive to punish them during the next year. There may be dissensions between the natives of the north and the south of the country, as each want the seat of government in their vicinity.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES FISHER,
Of Rowan.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

We shall endeavor to make the Jeffersonian deeply interesting during this summer and fall; and as nothing contributes so much to the success of a cause as a weekly paper well conducted and replete with facts and arguments to be used in a political contest, we hope our friends in this District will aid us in extending the circulation of our paper. We shall spare no pains to render it worthy of their support; and it shall be afforded for six months or a year to clubs on very moderate terms—just sufficient to afford us a living profit. Let our friends in each County make up a club, and order twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred copies for each County, and we will show them that our duty shall be fully performed, "in season and out of season."

A. D. KERR, ESQ.

We consider the thanks of every Democrat in the District due to this gentleman, at whose house the recent Democratic Convention met, for the great exertions he made to accommodate that body—and all made free of charge. The arrangements, were all well timed, and a more sumptuous dinner than that prepared by himself and his kind lady, we never sat down to. Mr. Kerr is, if he belongs to either party, a whig—not a federalist; but we think so clever and honest a man as he is, cannot long remain in such company. At any rate, we wish him every success and prosperity in his business, and shall not let an apportunity slip of "taking a game of knife and-fork" at his hospitable board.

☞ *Celebration at Brown's.*—We are requested by the Committee of Arrangements, to state that the "Monumental Band" of Charlotte has been invited to attend the celebration at Brown's muster-ground, on the 4th of July next—this item of the proceedings having been omitted in the publication last week. It is also understood that Brigadier-General NEAL will attend and review the troops on the occasion.

☞ There was an incident we remarked at the recent Convention, which we cannot fail to note.—When the Convention was about organizing, Mr. Kerr recollected that he had a large arm chair, which was brought from the County *Antrim*, in old Ireland, and which he insisted should be occupied by the President, whose ancestors were from that country, and like him, were stern and able advocates for the cause of freedom and equal rights.—Mr. K. brought the chair, and remarked that it was not the first time it had been filled by an advocate of freedom to forward the cause of human rights.

Secretary Walker.—The federal press, unable to find anything in the course of President Polk to snarl about, are venting their pent-up malice upon the Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. They had as well cease. What use is there in "kicking against the pricks"?

THE CONVENTION.—THE NOMINEE.

By reference to the proceedings in to-day's paper, the reader will see that the Hon. CHARLES FISHER, of Salisbury, was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, by the Convention which met at Kerr's on Saturday last. It is with no ordinary gratification we announce this result, and place the name of the nominee at our mast head. This nomination will give cordial satisfaction to our party throughout the District, and every circumstance connected with it, gives assurance of success.

The Convention was more numerously attended than any other assemblage of the same character we have ever known in this section of country. We heard the crowd estimated at 200. There were sixty Delegates, and every County in the District represented except Davie. And a more orderly, intelligent body of sturdy farmers we have never seen together. But the most gratifying part of the whole affair, was to witness the entire unanimity of the Convention in their choice of a candidate. The whigs, we know, some of whom were present, expected to see us divided and wrangling. But they were disappointed. No other man was spoken of, and no one proposed, but all were for *Fisher!* FISHER!!

The speeches before the Convention were of the right sort, and well calculated to rouse up its members, as well as to win over whigs. It is useless for us to say that the remarks of the Hon. President at the opening and closing the Convention, were characterized by great ability and clearness. His old friends were reminded by his heavy blows at Federalism, of by-gone days, when he used semi-annually, and at all intermediate opportunities, so effectually to demolish that respectable fragment of a party in this District; and all were satisfied that a few year's retirement had wrought no change in his principles or his powers as a popular orator.

The speech of AMOS WEAVER, Esq., was well delivered, and seemed to produce a very powerful effect among his hearers. He commenced by giving his reasons for quitting the Jackson ranks in 1834 and joining the federalists—or, true republicans, as he then thought them to be, and as they professed to be. After he got into their ranks, he remained there up to 1840, when he began to discover the tendency of their doctrines—their fraud and hypocrisy in professing to be republicans. Becoming thoroughly satisfied that he had been seduced into the ranks of the Federalists, and was supporting doctrines to which he had at heart always been opposed, he broke the shackles of party, and returned again to the Democratic fold, where he intended for the future to labor unceasingly, and thus endeavor to atone for past errors. And he called upon his whig friends who heard him, and who, like himself, had once been in the republican ranks, but had strayed from the true path, to join with him in now upholding the true principles of the Constitution, by forwarding the success of the only real American party—the Democracy. He said one single fact ought to show every patriot that he should be found under the Democratic banner. In every controversy we have with foreign governments, said Mr. W., you find the leaders of the whig, or federal party, taking sides against their own government. What did they in 1812?—In our subsequent disputes with England, France, and now with Mexico? This is enough for me, said he, and should make every true-hearted American loathe a connection with such a party. But we cannot do the speaker justice in this hasty sketch. His speech was an able one, and was received with rapturous applause by the Convention.

Col. WHEELER also made a capital speech, which was listened to with great attention.

Under these flattering auspices, we present our candidate to the voters of the District. And a candidate he is, of whom any District in the Union might feel proud. He is a man acknowledged to possess the highest order of talents, with a pure and spotless private character, long experience as a servant of the people, and a tried and reliable republican of the old Jeffersonian and Jackson school. Under the banner of such a candidate, in such a cause, we shall glory in doing battle, and call upon every friend of equal rights to go with us, shoulder to shoulder, in promoting his success.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

This important post having been successively declined by three southern men, (Messrs. Calhoun, Pickens, and Elmore, of S. C.) it is now reported that the President has tendered it to the Hon. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania. Under existing circumstances, we should feel better satisfied to see this important mission filled by some southern man—one who can appreciate fully the critical situation of the southern States of the Union, from having been reared under our peculiar institutions. For this reason, we think hard of our southern men, for not pushing aside all obstacles, and accepting the mission, when so flatteringly tendered to them. But since we cannot have a southern man at the British court, we shall rejoice to see Mr. INGERSOLL there. There are indeed, few men, north or south, whom we would rather see there than this pure Pennsylvanian. Mr. I. is a thorough-paced Democrat, a gentleman of the first order of talents, of great experience, and more liberal in his views towards the South, (judging from his course in Congress,) than any politician we know north of Mason's and Dixon's Line, if we except Levi Woodbury. We hope Mr. Polk will give him the mission.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

The owners of this work are reaping a rich harvest, and their profits are rapidly increasing. From a statement in the Charleston Patriot, we see that the *profits* of the Road have increased over $41,000 for the first four months of this year, compared with the same period of last year; and the number of passengers has increased over 5,000 in the same time. This is encouraging.

ROME'S TRUE NOBLEMEN.

It has become fashionable, particularly among the federal editors, to ridicule and disparage everything connected with the name of South Carolina—her laws, her institutions, and her great men. They scoff at the "Chivalry," the "Aristocracy," the "Quattlebums," of South Carolina, on every occasion;—and this is done, too, by editors (and one, in particular, in this State,) who lack all the qualities which constitute either an honest, a talented, a worthy, or a reliable man. They say the South Carolina politicians are proud and ambitious, and mere office and place hunters. Is this so? The first office in the gift of the government has been tendered to three of her sons, and all declined it; and it is now stated on good authority, that not a single citizen of South Carolina has ever asked Mr. Polk for an office, while hundreds from the other States have been pressing their claims; yet South Carolina is more firm and united in her support of Mr. Polk's administration than any State in the Union! What a noble refutation of all the slanders heaped upon that gallant State! Rome may well be proud of her sons.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

By recent arrivals at New-Orleans, we have news of the deepest interest from Texas and Mexico. From these accounts, there is no doubt that there has been a secret negociation going on between the President of Texas and his Cabinet and the Mexican government, under the protection and control of the British Minister in Texas, having for its object the defeat of the measures for annexing Texas to the Union. The scheme is, that Mexico shall acknowledge the independence of Texas, provided the latter will reject the proposed union with this country. The plot has leaked out, by the action of the Mexican Congress on the subject. They have agreed to the terms, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter received in New Orleans:

"The bill allowing the Minister of Foreign Affairs the power to negtiate a Treaty with Texas for her Independence, *with one proviso* that she shall not be annexed to the United States, passed the Mexican House of Representatives on the 3d inst, by a vote of 41 for, to 13 against it, after a stormy debate of three days. It was immediately sent to the Senate, where it was believed it would be concurred in unanimously. A report to that effect reached Vera Cruz some days before I sailed, but the last mail, of the 16th, brought no confirmation of it.

"*Capt. Elliot, English Charge to Texas, had been in the city of Mexico several weeks, accompanied by a Mr. Smith, secret Agent from the Government of Texas.* They arrived from Galveston on the 11th of April, in the British frigate Eurydice. He had returned to Vera Cruz, and was waiting the action of the Senate upon this bill when he sailed. When the result was koown, he would return to Galveston with it, in the same vessel."

Here is the secret plot unveiled, of the mysterious movements of the British Minister, and the still more mysterious mission of Mr. Ashbel Smith to England. But these conspirators will have their trouble and everlasting disgrace for their reward. The people of Texas have spoken in a tone that has even alarmed their traitorous President. So well convinced has he become, that no power on earth can prevent the consummation of the union between Texas and this country, that he has already issued his proclamation for a Convention of Delegates to frame a State Constitution, preparatory to coming into the Union. Here it is:

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the people of Texas have evinced a decided wish that prompt and definite action should be had upon the proposition for Annexation, recently submitted by the Government of the United States to this Government, and that a Convention should be assembled for this purpose; and

Whereas it is competent for the people alone to decide finally upon the proposition for Annexation, and "by deputies in Convention assembled," to adopt a Constitution with a view to the admission of Texas as one of the States of the American Union; and

Whereas no authority is given by the Constitution of this Republic, to any branch of the Government, to call a Convention and to change the organic law, this being a right reserved to the people themselves and which they alone can properly exercise.

Therefore be it known, that I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas, desirous of giving direction and effect to the public will, already so fully expressed, do recommend to the citizens of Texas, that an election for "Deputies" to a Convention be held in the different counties of the Republic, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, upon the following basis, viz: Each country in the Republic to elect one Deputy, irrespective of the number of voters it contained at the last annual election. Each county voting at that time three hundred, and less than six hundred to elect two Deputies. Each county voting at that time six hundred, and less that nine hundred to elect three Deputies; and each county voting at that time nine hundred and upwards to elect four Deputies, and that the said Deputies so elected do assemble in Convention at the city of Austin, on the "Fourth of July" next, for the purpose of considering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition which may be made concerning the nationality of the Republic, and should they judge it expedient and proper to adopt, provisionally, a Constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification, with a view to the admission of Texas, as a State, into the American Union, in accordance with the terms of the proposition for Annexation, already submitted to this Government by that of the United States. And the chief justices of the respective counties aforesaid will give due notice of the said elections, appoint a presiding officer in the several precincts, who will appoint the judges and clerks of said elections, and have the same conducted according to the Constitution and Laws regulating elections, and make due return thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Washington; this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the Republic, the tenth.

L. S.

By the President.

EBENEZER ALLEN, Attorney General
and Acting Secretary of State.

This places the question beyond the reach of the foul intrigues of the British and Mexicans in and out of Texas. What does Texas care now, whether Mexico recognises her independence or no? And what right has the British Minister in Mexico to interfere with a measure which concerns only this government and Texas? He might get himself and his government into trouble, if he perseveres in his sneaking intrigues.

FEDERALISM DEVELOPED.

We understand that at Iredell Court, week before last, the Whig Court there gave the use of the Courthouse to Col. Barringer to make a two-hour's speech;—but when he was done, the Democrats asked the use of it for a few minutes, to hold a meeting to appoint Delegates to the District Convention, *and the request was refused!* What do a truth-loving and a fair-dealing people think of this? Did the Court hope thus to prevent the Spartan band of Democrats in Iredell from holding a meeting, and thus break up the Convention, and prevent us from bringing out a man to beat their federal candidate? If they did, they know little of the spirit of Democracy. Such conduct will bring its own reward. Tyranny is the best sort of medicine to produce a revolution in politics.

Geo. McDuffie.—We deeply regret to see it announced in the South Carolinian, that the Hon. George McDuffie has had a severe attack of paralysis, by which he has lost all power of speech and the use of one side of his body. It was thought impossible for him to recover. The loss of this pure and incorruptible man will be mourned, not only in his own State, but by every friend of equal rights in the Union.

More Frost!—We had another frost in this section on Saturday morning last. No damage done. The weather is yet very dry. But our northern friends are even worse off in the way of weather than we are. They had a considerable fall of snow in New York on the 25th ult, and very cold weather for several days afterwards. This is indeed a strange season.

New Bishop.—At the recent Convention of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, the Rev. *Alonzo Potter*, D. D., of Schenectady, N. Y., was elected a Bishop for the Diocese of Pennsylvania, in place of Bishop Onderdonk, suspended.

The Sugar Crop.—A late arrival from the Island of Jamaica, brings the news of a most abundant crop of Sugar on that Island. It is thought the crop will exceed in amount any ever raised there. This will, we hope, put a stop to any further rise in the price of this article so extensively consumed in every family.

☞ We observe, from the last Charleston papers, that Cotton has risen in price a little since the last arrival from England. The price now ranges from 5¼ to 7 cents—principal sales at 6 to 6¾.—The demand was very dull for all other articles of produce.

The Washington papers announce the arrival in that city, of several distinguished gentlemen from Texas. The object of their visit at this time is not known. Gen. Green, an ardent friend of annexation, is among the number.

FLORIDA RIGHT SIDE UP!

On the 26th ult., the State elections came off in Florida. We have returns from but one County, Johns, and there the Democracy swept everything. Col. W. D. MOSELY, formerly of this State, and once Speaker of our State Senate, will undoubtedly be elected Governor, over R. K. Call, fed., and Col. DAVID LEVY to Congress, and a majority of Democrats to the State legislature. Well done, Florida!

Fashion again Victor!—Fashion and Peytons ran another race over the Camden, N. J., course on the 30th ult., in which Fashion was victorious. The sum staked was $60,000. Guess somebody's pockets feel light.

THE 9TH DISTRICT.

We observe with pleasure, that the Democrats of the 9th (Rayner's old District,) have nominated Col. ASA BIGGS as the Democratic candidate for Congress in that District. He is a good man and true. Since the death of Mr. Cherry, the whigs have no candidate. They will have one, no doubt—probably Mr. Rayner, again.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

On Saturday, the 31st May, 1845, Delegates from the several Counties composing the 2d Congressional District assembled according to appointment at the tavern of A. D. Kerr, Esq., in Iredell county.—At 12 o'clock, on motion of A. H. Shuford, Esq., the Hon. HENRY W. CONNER, of Catawba, was called to preside over the Convention; who on taking the Chair, delivered a very appropriate address in explaining the purpose for which they had assembled. On further motion from Mr. Shuford, the following Vice Presidents were appointed: WM. S. MCCAY, Esq., of Rowan; JAMES YOUNG, Esq., of Cabarrus; JOSIAH STEWART, Esq., of Union; WM. M. MATTHEWS, Esq., of Mecklenburg, and Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, of Catawba—and also the following Secretaries: J. F. A. MELLEN, of Iredell and A. W. BURTON, of Lincoln.

Mr. Mampton, of Mecklenburg, then moved that the names of the Delegates be enrolled and called over, and that all the Democrats from the several Counties, who were present and had not been appointed Delegates, be invited to take seats in the Convention, and participate in its deliberations.—Agreed to. The roll was called and the following Delegates answered. From

CATAWBA COUNTY.

Henry W. Conner,	A. H. Shuford.
Laban Wilson,	John H. Wheeler,
Dr. H. M. Pritchard,	Levi Lynch,
Thomas Ward,	L. A. Shuford,
John Abernathy,	Dr. L. W. Coleman,
Abs. Sherrill,	W. W. Monday,
Elihu Lockman,	Thomas Little,

Calvin Wilfong.

LINCOLN.

Jacob Plunk,	John G. Lewis,
L. B. Gaston,	H. N. Gaston,

A. W. Burton.

MECKLENBURG.

W. M. Matthews,	J. W. Hampton,
Col. John W. Potts,	E. B. D. Sloan,
John Kirk,	R. H. Johnson,
P. J. Wilson,	H. A. Sloan,
Caleb Erwin,	Dr. A. Torrence,

Nathaniel Sims.

UNION.

Josiah Stewart.

CABARRUS.

James Williford,	Jos. Barnhardt,
George Erwin,	Thos. Douglass,
Jos. Misenhamer,	Alex. A. Patterson,

Hugh McCauley.

ROWAN.

A. Henderson, John Leazor,
W. S. McCay, Henry Sechler,
Wm. Woods.

IREDELL.

W. L. Davidson, J. F. A. Mellen,
Henderson Sherrill, Amos Weaver,
Neil McCauley, Jas. Clarke, Jr.,
Charles Jones, Jas. Clarke, Sr.,
Wm. H. McEwen, Jas. C. Sloan,
James Weir, Jas. Coleman,
N. N. Mills, Jos. W. Murdoch,
John Long.

Mr. Hampton offered the following Resolution, which was adopted, after some explanations by the mover, unanimously, to wit:

Resolved, That in nominating a candidate for Congress, each County shall cast one vote for every 100 Democratic votes polled at the last Presidential Election, and all fractions over fifty be entitled to a vote.

Upon instructions from the President, the Delegation from each County then retired separately for a few minutes to consult upon their choice; and upon returning into the Convention were called upon to vote. When the President called Lincoln and Catawba, Thomas Ward, Esq., of Catawba, rose and said that those two Counties were entitled to 19 votes—which he was instructed to give unanimously to CHARLES FISHER, of Rowan. In the same way, Mecklenburg and Union gave 12 votes for Fisher; Cabarrus 4 for Fisher; Rowan 6 for Fisher, and Iredell 4 for Fisher. Davie county was not represented. When the Counties had all been called over and had voted, the President announced that CHARLES FISHER, of Rowan, was the unanimous nominee of this Convention as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District at the next August election. This announcement was received with great applause and repeated cheering.

Col. Wheeler then rose and offered the following Resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, that the country may reap the rich fruits of the late triumph of the Democracy, it is necessary that there should be a Democratic Congress to carry out the measures demanded by the people, and therefore, that this District, the birthplace of our distinguished President, should be represented by a tried republican. Therefore,

Resolved, That we nominate the Hon. CHARLES FISHER, of Rowan, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District at the next August election—having the fullest confidence in his sterling integrity and distinguished abilities, and his tried fidelity to republican principles. We cordially recommend him to our friends throughout the District, and pledge our utmost exertions to secure his election.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the brilliant victory achieved by the Republican party of the Union, in the election of our District's native son, James Knox Polk, to the Presidential Chair;—that we cordially approve the measures of his administration thus far, and have full confidence that he will administer the government with an eye single to the good of his country. Let him be sustained by every friend of our institutions.

On motion of Mr. Henderson,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of one from each County here represented, to inform Mr. Fisher of his nomination, and request his acceptance. The Chair appointed A. Henderson, Rowan; James Young, Cabarrus; Josiah Stewart, Union; J. W. Hampton, Mecklenburg; A. W. Burton, Lincoln; J. H. Wheeler, Catawba, and J. F. A. Mellen, Iredell, said Committee.

Upon a call, repeated and general, from the Convention, Amos Weaver, Esq., rose and delivered a speech of about half an hour's length, of rare eloquence and thrilling interest. He recounted his experience as a "whig of '40," and then gave his reasons for leaving that faithless party. He concluded with a feeling appeal to his old associates of '40, who were present to examine their position well, and nothing more was wanting to make every honest whig follow his example. He said the Democracy were cheered with the prospects of success in all directions; and all they had to do, was—*every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory is certain!* The orator was loudly applauded.

Col. Wheeler also favored the Convention with a speech in his usual happy and interesting style.

On motion of Thos. Ward, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian and the Lincoln Courier, with a request that other Democratic papers in the State copy the same.

On motion of Mr. Hampton,

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and we tender them hereby, to the officers thereof, for the appropriate discharge of their duties; and we also tender our thanks to our host, A. D. Kerr, Esq., for his generous hospitality to us on this occasion.

After a very feeling and eloquent address from the Chair, in which every member was exhorted to go home and do his *whole* duty in the coming struggle, the Convention was adjourned *sine die*.

J. F. A. MELLEN, } Secretaries.
A. W. BURTON, }

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

At a meeting of the friends of the Bible Society, held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d inst., after an appropriate address from the Rev. Mr. Langdon, Agent of the American and N. C. Bible Societies, the meeting was organized by calling the Rev. T. S. Daniel to the Chair, and the appointment of A. Graham, as Secretary, *pro tem.*

The Constitution of the North Carolina Bible Society was adopted, and the Society called the Mecklenburg Bible Society, and made auxiliary to the State Society. The following gentlemen were then elected officers for one year, to wit: Rev. J. F. W. Freeman, President; Hon. W. Davidson, Vice President; N. B. Taylor, Secretary, and B Oats, Treasurer and Depositor. Messrs. A. Graham, D. Parks and Jos. Sumner, were chosen an Executive Committee, in connection with the Secretary and Treasurer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian church on the 3d Sabbath in this month at 3 o'clock p. m., and the Rev. J F. W. Freeman appointed to deliver an address on the occasion.

T. S. DANIEL, Chairman.
A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Gleanings from our Exchanges.

Death of the Hon. John Campbell.—We learn with deep and sincere regret that the Hon. John Campbell, for many years a distinguished member of Congress from the Pee-dee District, died at his residence in Marlborough District, on the 19th inst., of a hemorrhage of the lungs.—*Charleston Cour.*

From the reports of the leading Benevolent Societies, whose Anniversaries have been recently held, it appears that all of them have very considerably advanced during the past year. The following as the receipts of some of them:

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions	$82.672
Foreign Evangelical Society	18,744
American Tract Society	152.276
American Home Mission Society	121.946
American Bible Society	168.652
American Board of Foreign Missions, during the last nine months, about $185,000; so that if the contributions continue in the same ratio the next three months, they will, for the year, amount to	246.666
Baptist Board of Foreign Missions	82,276

Killed by a Whale.—Mr. Seth S. Snow was killed by a whale, off Race Point, Provincetown, Massachusetts, about three weeks ago. The whale attacked its pursuers, and smashed one boat, killing Mr. Snow. The other persons succeeded in reaching a second boat, which the whale chased to the shore. The first instance of the kind on record on our coast.

The Senate Chamber's old floor has been literally torn up and carpenters are now busy in putting down a new one, and making such alterations of the lobby and the platform of the Secretary and presiding officer as will admit of an additional range of eight seats. Two of these will shortly be occupied by Senators from Florida, two by Senators from Texas, two by Senators from Iowa, and the remaining two by Senators from Wisconsin. But where are the seats for the Senator from *Oregon, California*, and *Canada?*

The World in a bad way.—The last Nauvoo Neighbor "gives up" the world, with the following *diagnosis* of its present condition:

"Disease incurable! chills and fever in America; palsy and debauchery in Europe: consumption and gout in Asia, and plagues and leprosy in Africa! As with Israel, so with the world—*the whole head is sick and the whole heart faint*, AND DIE IT MUST! And Mormonism, eternal Mormanism, will witness the dying struggle—the last gasp, when the earth quakes and triumphs over death, hell, and the grave. So let the old world die."

The receipts at the New York Custom House for the week ending May 17th, were 45,000 dollars less than for the corresponding week of last year. The collections thus far, of 1845, as compared with the same period of 1844, show a decrease of $1.865,912.

The Wheat Crop in Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa is represented by the local papers as promising a very heavy yield. Abundant but not flooding rains have succeeded the severe drought which recently prevaild. The season at the West as well as the East is very backward; but this is not considered unfavorable to the wheat crop.

Small Pox.—The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor, from Nash County, dated,

Stanhope, 23rd May, 1845.

"I suppose you have heard of the small Pox at Rocky Mount. It is so beyond a doubt, though very mild so far. A gentleman by the name of Knight came from the North sick with it, and spread it before they found the disease out."

Emigration to the West.—Already the tide to the West has commenced. The papers in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, speak of the heavy emigration which, so unusually early, is coming in. There is every indication that the current will set heavier this season in that direction than it has since the extraordinary times of '35 and '36.

☞ Mr. Reuben M. Whitney died at Washington a few days since, in his 57th year.

☞ The shipments of specie from New York to Europe during the present month, amounted to $70,000.

An Ancient Relic.—The Editor of the Savannah Georgian has been presented by a gentleman of that city, with a Penguin's Egg, which was found by Capt. Williams of the Br. Ship Catharine, *twenty five feet* below the surface of an Island. It is supposed to be about *three thousand years* old.

California and Oregon.—It is said that California is one of the most fertile and beautiful countries upon the face of the earth. *Three crops of wheat each year can be raised.* Late accounts state that the Mexicans were about to be expelled from the country—the struggle would be as short as it would be triumphant and glorious. California will be prepared for annexation at a very early day. As for Oregon, *that* was *annexed* two years ago.

A Long Stride.—The Editors of the "*United States Journal*" are long limbed in their imagination, for they say of that "Young Democracy"—

"It will plant its right foot on the Northern verge of Oregon, and its left upon the Atlantic crag!"

We wonder if the *young un* wears pantaloons? If so, Messrs. Dow & Fisk, you had better not button his straps!

The Salem Observer jokes the Boston Transcript because they advertised the loss of "*a small lady's watch.*" We recollect the Salem Observer once advertised, for a Mr. Ashby, "*Plain Ladies' Hair Soles*," at the time of which we thought they ought to have added some "*Red Children's Stockings*," to go with them.

The Presbyterian Church.—The New York Commercial states that the Presbyterian Convention, now in session in Philadelphia, has adopted the following propositions relative to the subject of slavery.

1. That the institution of slavery as existing in these United Staes is not sinful on the part of civil society.

2. That slavery, as it exists in these United States, is not a sinful offence.

3. That civil Government is not bound to abolish slavery in these United States.

4. Tat it is not agreeable to the word of God for any person intentionally to induce those held in slavery to reble against their masters.

HOOSIER CONVERSATION.

"Hallo, stranger, you appear to be travelling."
"Yes, I always travel when on a journey."
"I think I have seen you some where."
"Very likely, I have often been there."
"And pray what might your name be."
"It might be Sam Patch—but it isn't."
"Have you been long in these parts?"
"Never longer than at present—5 feet 9."
"Do you get anything new?"
"Yes, I bo't a new whetstone this morning."
"I thought so; you are the sharpest blade I've seen on this road!"

Charles M. Furman, Esq., was on Thursday elected a Director of the *Charleston Insurance and Trust Company*, vice L. M WILEY, Esq., resined.

The *Crops* in Pennsylvania and Maryland are represented to be verey flourishing: The Baltimore Patriot says.

"The editor of the Newtown Journal, who has been taking a tour through parts of Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware Counties, Pa., and Delaware State, notices the fine appearnce of all kinds of vegetation. The wheat crop especially, looks unusually fine. Several old farmers in the vicinity of the Brandy wine say they never saw a finer prospect of winter grain. The corn in that section is up and growing finely—many of the farmers were already harrowing it. Oats generally looked fine; although, like the grass, they needed rain."

The Frederick Herald says:—The rain of the last week has given an additional tinge to the deep verdure of our farms. The prospect of a Wheat crop has never been more flattering, but we understand that the rye is generally thin and comparetively unpromising.

We learn from the country bordering on the Mississippi, that the timely rains have greatly improved the prospect of the wheat, corn, and other crops.

St. Louis Republican.

A convention of a large number of distinguished scientific gentlemen has lately been held at New Haven. Almost every subject of interest to such an assemblage came under consideration. Among the discussions we notice the following:—

"Professor Shepard proceeded to make some observations on elastic sand-stone, and presented a beautiful specimen found in North Carolina. When he first obtained it, he thought it was similar to the celebrated elastic sand-stone of Brazil. Some time after, he met a distinguished German naturalist, (Von Schriver,) who was exploring the mineralogy and geology of the United States, to whom he introduced the subject. Monsieur Von S. had many samples of the Brazilian, but hesitated to write out his views on the substance. He, (Von S.) however, wrote from Germany, (professor S. here read the letter,) agreeing that it was similar to the Brazilian, and quoting Elkhart (a scientific German) to show that it was likewise found in the gold region of Ural. This confirmed professor S. in the belief that a platina-mine existed in North Carolina; and gold found in Lincoln county, North Carolina, and other localities, led to the same conclusion. In closing. Professor S. intimated his design of drawing up an account of the Brazilian gold and platinum region, from an excellent work, published in France, in 1840, by Mr. Plessis; as it was of importance to ascertain how far there was any analogy between that and the gold region of North Carolina.

Dr. Jackson quoted a credible authority in support of the presence of platina in North Carolina.

Professor Olmstead had seen and tried to procure a specimen found in Lincoln county, North Carolina. Here followed an interesting conversation on the subjec of gold discoveries in many parts of the Union."

A Bullit's defence of the United States.—An Englishman who was threatning the U. States with Britain's naval power, the other day at the St. Charles, in New Orleans, asked Bullit, what we would do, should her fleets approach our shores? "Do" says Bullit, "why we would only dam up the Mississippi—turn it into the Mammoth Cave—dry up the Atlantic—extinguish Pluto's fires—and what would your d—n fleets do then? Why, sir, we would do you a favor in this world, by keeping you away from trouble, and we would save you rom trouble in the next by sacking that Kingdom, where you will all go certain, if something is not done for you by the Americans."—Our informant came off then.

Official Dignity.—Mr. Cist tells a capital story about a constable in Pennsylvania:

He had served a legal process of some sort on a particular friend of his, greatly his superior in strength. who being particularly druuk at the time rebelled against the law and its myrmidom, seizing the officer and shaking him almost to pieces. The parties meeting a few days after, Jim, the offender, was profuse in his apologies.—"You know, Jake," says he, "I would not have served you so if I had been duly sober; it was all the devlish whiskey did it." The official at last mollified and relented under Jim's expostulations. "As to the shaking," said Jake, "I don't valley it a cent on my own account, but as officer, recollect next time, Jim, whoever *shakes me shakes the Commonwealth.*"

Our remarks relative to Mr. Barringer, seems to be still going the rounds—and just as we said his "mint exertions" are being heralded forth and peddled about most astonishingly. The Editor of the Salisbury *Watchman* does not believe Mr. Barringer's "*native modesty*" would allow him to urge such a claim, and calls for the "time and place." Modesty may be a plant of quick growth in the Editor's vicinity, but we doubt if there is any to spare. Mr. Barringer has not taken the stump, so far as we know, but we know that otherwise he has not been idle, and have no doubt the Editor, who is so near a neighbor, can easy ascertain the fact. The Editor says, "It is quite immaterial who the locofocos bring out in opposition to Col. Barringer, provided he be a gentleman.—We had as soon see Mr. Fisher out as any other democrat—perhaps a little rather." Perhaps the Convention will accommodate the Editor—for our part we are determined to have a democrat *in* and Mr. Barringer *out*, if truth be not disguised, and merit appreciated.—*Lincoln Conrier.*

In the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Cincinnati, on Thursday, 20th ult., the Committee to whom memorials on the subject of slavery had been referred submitted a report, accompanied by the annexed resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was originally organized, and has since continued the bond of union in the Church, upon the conceded principle that the existence of domestic slavery, under the circumstances in which it is found in the Southern portion of the country, is no bar to christian communion.

2d. That the petitions that ask the Assembly to make the holding of slaves in itself a matter of discipline, do virtually require this judiciary to dissolve itself aand abandon the organization under which, by the divine blessing, it has so long prospered.—The tendency is evidently to separate the North from the Southern portion of the church; a result which every good citizen must deplore as tending to the dissolution of the Union of our beloved country, and which every enlightened christian will oppose as bringing about a ruinous and unnecessary schism between brethenr who maintain a common faith.

After the reading of the report several ineffectual attempts were made to postpone. Then amendments were offered, with a view of rendering it less defensive of slavery, but were rejected by decisive votes. The vote on adopting the report was then taken, and resulted as follows:—Apes 164, Nays 12; non-liquets 3.

Major DONELSON. U. S. Charge to Texas, arrived in the city of New-Orleans on Saturday last. He was to proceed to Texas in the next packet.

Gen. HENDERSON, of the Marine Corps, arrived also there the same day. He is upon a tour of inspection.

Gen. LAMAR, ex President of Texas, was in Mobile on Friday last, *en route* for Galveston.

Mr. M'Duffie's Health.—The Augusta *Chronicle*, of Friday last, noticing our doubt of the correctness of the report as to the health of Mr. M'DUFFIE, states "the letter from which we made the extract in reference to the health of Mr. M'DUFFIE, was written by a gentleman, a personal friend of Mr. M'D.'s, of high character, then at Abbeville Court House. The letter was genuine, and we have no doubt of the truth of its statement."

Gen. Jackson's Health.—The rumor of he death of this distinguished man turns out, (says the Washington *Union*) as we suspected, to be false. General R. ARMSTRONG, our consul to Liverpool, arrived last evening at Washington, direct from Nashville. He was at the Hermitage, in company with Dr. FELIX ROBERTSON, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant. The General's health appeared to be nearly the same as it was when he wrote the President on the 9th, his mind, voice, and senses, all unimpaired.

The *Union* thinks that France, under the auspices of M. GUIZOT, is not so favorable to the United States' movements as she should be.

Small Pox in New York.—The small pox is prevailing in New York, to an unusual extent, and all persons having business there, and subject to this disease, are advised to adopt the efficacious preventive of vaccination.

MARRIED,

In Lincoln County, on the 28th instant, by the Rev., Samuel Lander, Mr. JOHN E. HOKE, to Miss NANCY J., daughter of Elijah Sullivan, Esq. all of that county.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Peterson, Mr. ABSALOM BROWN. of Catawba, to Miss BARBARY SHULL, of Lincoln County.

In Cleaveland, on the 22th instant, by the Rev. Wade Hill, Mr. SIDNEY H. ELLIOTT, to Miss SARAH JANE, daughter of George Cabaniss, Esq., all of said county.

In this County, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. F. W. Freeman, Mr. WILLIAM DICKSON to Miss MARGARET V. McQUAY.

DIED,

On the 27th ult., at the residence of her father, in Catawba co., *Margaret*, infant of Burton and Elizabeth Craig.

Never were we called upon to witness a scene so well calculated to touch the finer feelings of the soul, as the death of this sweet little infant. Just as this beautiful bud, in 'the morn and liquid dew of youth,' began to be more interesting, and reveal more clearly its lovely self to its dear parents, the canker "croup" commenced rioting in the bud, and within three days, destroyed its possessor. The loss and feelings of the parents may be conceived, not discribed. It being their only daughter, was doated upon with more than parental affection; yet, with all their fondness and guardian care, its spotless soul has winged its flight to Heaven, leaving the fond parents to mourn the loss of the most precious jewel the "sun ever shone bright upon." For ills so innumerable, expeirence teaches us, that time and silence are the only remedies. M. L. Mc.

On the 21st ult., at the Mineral Springs, in the County of Catawba, N. C., the Rev'd. SOLOMON S. MIDDLEKAUFF, in the 28th year of his age.

The deceased, a native of the State of Maryland was educated for the Ministry at Marshall College, Pennsylvania. He came to Carolina in the summer of 1842. and, in July of that year, was ordained a Minister of the German Reformed Church. At the time of his death he was Pastor of four Congregations, in the Counties of Lincoln and Catawba.

In this county, on the 29th ult., LAIRD H. HARRIS, Esq., one of the most respectable citizens of the county. Mr. H. was sick but a day or two—but altho' he died suddenly, those who knew him, feel satisfied that he was prepared for the change. His death will be felt as a mournful bereavement, not only to his disconsolate widow and family, but to all his neighbors, to whom he had been like a father or a brother.

In this county on the 22d ult., an infant daughter of Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Eliza R. Davis, aged 5 weeks.

Also, on the 29th ult., of malignant sore throat, Mr. NATHANIEL A. HARRIS, aged about 38 years.

Near Lincolnton, on the 14th ult., DAVID LAWSON HENDERSON ALEXANDER, infant son of Maj.. John F. and Sarah Leonhardt, aged about 3 months and 20 days.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the morning of the 28th ult., ELIZA R., wife of J. S. Davis, in the 25th year of her age, after a severe illness of seven weeks, leaving a disconsolate husband and one small child to mourn their irreparable loss.

Seldom are we called upon to mourn the loss of one whose death will truly be regarded as a vacuum in her family and this community. Her unassuming deportment won for her more than an ordinary respect among her neighbors. Her high and noble conceptions of honor—her adherence to correct principles, in all the varied relations of life—as a wife, none could be more beloved and esteemed—as a mother, affectionate, but firm in her commands—as a mistress, kind and humane—as a friend and associate, none deserved more respect. But in recounting her social worth, we must not overlook her religious character. She lived not merely as a creature of time, not to gain the applause of her associates and friends—not, however justly merited, to have her name winged on the pinions of fame and gratify earthly senses, but as a moral agent, acting in reference to the bar of God, where, and where alone, moral worth can be investigated, to be rewarded according to deeds done in the body, and where holy or unholy will be stampt on character to be worn to all eternity.

Her religion, like her general appearance, was meek and lowly;—her humble yet confiding trust in Christ, her close observance of the Sabbath, the faithful discharge of her religious duties, were all without parade. During her last illness she gave proof that, "all was well within." Not a murmur escaped her lips. Calm, submissive and entire resignation to Heaven's mandate even to the last moment. A few days previous to her death, she was called upon to witness the death of an infant daughter just six weeks old. On the great day of the assembled universe, and in the presence of faithful and fallen angels, the fitness of her Christian character for its final and glorious reward will appear. Disconsolate husband, mourn not as those without hope. Thy loss is thy wife's gain! Be faithful to the grace of God which has appeared and bringeth salvation to all—a few more days or years at most, and you with her shall have a part in the first resurrection, and then your reunion in Christ shall be complete. Let us not weep for those who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors; but rather let us weep that we live in a world of sin and death, exposed to dangers of eternal death. Let us cherish the virtues of the departed, and as she followed Christ, imitate her ample and then our latter end will be peace.

T. E. D.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-

December 9, 1843.

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTILES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign WINES,

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities,

Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick-Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-f

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.

June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1845.

Susan Cline, *vs.* John Cline, Elizabeth Cline, Mathias Cline, Moses Cline, Jacob Cline, Edmund Cline, Sophia Cline, Sarah Cline, and Wilson Cline.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cline and Jacob Cline are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in Charlotte, N. C. notifying the said Moses Cline and Jacob Cline to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead to said petition; otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, *Kiah P. Harris*, Clerk of our said Court, at Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1845, and the 69th year of our Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.

May 29, 1845. 12:::6w
Printer's fee $6.

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 f

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59-f

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88-f

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PENDLETON.

REPORT

Of the Committee ON FARMS. *made to the Society on the 10th Oct.*, 1844.

CONCLUDED.

MR. A. F. LEWIS'S FARM.

The Committee next proceeded to examine the farm of Mr. Andrew F. Lewis; and in justice to this gentleman, and in advance of any remarks in reference to his agricultural operations, they regard it as their duty to state that he is the youngest planter belonging to the list of competitors. But although he became the proprietor of a landed estate of very great value, only three years since, he has, in that short period, given the most satisfactory proof that he possesses an amount of agricultural skill and enterprise that entitles him to rank with our most experienced planters.

His farm, like the preceding, lies upon the Seneca river, and consists of nearly equal parts of low grounds and good upland. And although a considerable portion of the latter had been neglected for several years previous to his occupancy of them, and overrun with sage, noxious weeds and shrubs, yet the whole has been reclaimed during this short period, and a good crop of corn and pea-vine now occupies this hitherto unsightly waste.

In addition to the above improvement, the Committee consider Mr. Lewis entitled to much credit for an extensive and successful application of the spade to the drying of a portion of his low-grounds, heretofore too wet for cultivation.

The corn crop on this farm was confined principally to the low grounds. And although the pea crop was not co extensive with the entire corn crop, yet they had been very judicously cultivated with the corn on the uplands, where they were most needed as manure, and a portion of the low grounds exhibited them sown broad cast at the last ploughing, in a state of uncommon luxuriancy.

The cotton crop, as on the preceding river farms, occupied the whole or nearly all of the upland fields. And here, again, the Committee had the pleasure of witnessing the salutary effects of guard drains, to a considerable extent. They were planned and executed in a way similar to those described on the farm of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, and with results both gratifying and successful.

The stock of hogs on this farm was of the most improved breed, and at least equal to any we have seen. The cattle were also very fine. As to the horses, they were not only very fine, but in superior condition. The Committee have no hesitation in awarding to Mr Lewis the credit of having surpassed all his competitors in this important branch of domestic economy.

The farm houses were uniformly comfortable and convenient, and the agricultural implements of good quality.

DR. O. R. BROYLE'S FARM.

The farm of this gentleman was next examined. The proprietor has had possession of it only four years. At the time it came into his hands, it was regarded as an upland farm principally, though there was attached to it, of creek and branch low grounds very wet, and of equivocal value, probably one hundred acres.

The proprietor, acting under an impression long entertained by him, that the swamps and morasses of our district needed nothing but effective draining to make them not only very productive, but also very durable, has planned and executed the most extensive operations in ditching, and has succeeded in reclaiming, in a more effectual manner than has been done on any other farm known to the Committee, almost his entire low grounds, and has exhibited a crop of corn rising out of bogs heretofore impassable in many places, equal to the most productive low grounds on the Seneca river.

The operations of the proprietor on these low grounds, and their productiveness, believed to be the consequence of thorough draining, are well calculated to teach an instructive lesson concerning the value of the many thousands of acres of swamp lands in the upper districts of the State, and an equally valuable one as to the means necessary to bring them into cultivation.

The Committee were also pleasurably entertained by examining a crop of rice on this farm, of the most astonishing luxuriancy, and judging from the appearance of the present crop, and from the amount reported from one acre on this farm by a Committee of the Agricultural Society last year, they entertain no doubt but that rice may be grown as successfully in this district, as in any portion of the southern States.

The crop of corn on this farm was equal, or nearly so, to that of the other competitors, and the cotton crop, though comparatively small, was generally good.

The farm houses, though new, and some of them unfinished, will be comfortable. The horses were in good condition, but the remaining portion of the stock, consisting of hogs and cattle, were not generally of improved breed, and decidedly inferior to the fine specimens exhibited on the other farms.

MAJ. R. F SIMPSON'S FARM.

This is the only one examined by the Committee that is exclusively of upland. And although it contains large bodies of creek and branch bottoms of great fertility, as yet some ten or fifteen acres have been imperfectly dried, but which, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of the experiment, made quite a satisfactory yield.

This farm, when it came into the hands of the proprietor, some seven or eight years since, though once very fertile and productive, had been materially injured by the bad management of a succession of overseers, whose known rule of operations is to make the greatest possible yield to the hand, without the slightest regard to the preservation of the land.

For this reason the proprietor found it to be his first duty, as it was his best policy, to set at once about the important business of repairing injuries imposed upon him by the improvidence of others.

In pursuance of this policy, and stimulated by the necessities of his position, Major Simpson embarked at once in the business of guard drains, as a work of paramount importance. And has continued his operations in this respect until they occupy a position in every field on his farm.

Under this management, a considerable portion of the old lands on this farm have improved, and promise ere long to be restored to their original fertility.

The corn crop on this farm was very good, considering the drought, which is commonly most injurious on upland. The Cotton crop was also very good, and no doubts were entertained by the Committee, but that both Corn and Cotton crops had been well cultivated.

The negro and farm houses on this farm were sufficiently numerous and comfortable. The horses were in good condition. The hogs and cattle, though not generally an improved breed, were good specimens of the native stock.

COL. JOHN E. CALHOUN'S FARM.

As the last of their official duties, the Committee proceeded to inspect the farm of Col. John E. Calhoun, consisting of an immense body of upland, and of several hundred acres of low grounds, at the confluence of the Keowee and Twelve Mile Rivers.—These lands possess in the opinion of the Committee, a greater depth of soil, and higher productive powers than any they have examined. And this, together with its superior improvements in buildings, of every kind, from the dwelling house down to the stables and farm houses, make this one of the most valuable farms in the upper country.

Such being the advantages of Col. Calhoun, the Committee have been at a loss in assigning him his position, and defining his merits as a farmer, because it involved the necessity of discriminating between what was due to nature and what to art.

A good crop, with most planters, is only looked for as a compensation of much toil, and preliminary preparation. But a good crop, with Mr. Calhoun's advantages, is the almost certain consequence of simply planting the land, and cultivating it in the ordinary way.

The condition of this gentleman, (and the remark applies with nearly equal force to the other River planters,) is similar to that of an executive or judicial officer with a fat salary for life. The certainty of an annual stipend beyond the reach of contingencies, is apt to abate to some extent that zeal in the discharge of their official duties so well secured under a different policy by the exercise of the elective franchise.

It is true their lands are rich, and produce annually very abundant crops, but possessed as they are of the most astonishing recuperative powers, and producing as they do, the so called clover of the south, with unsurpassed luxuriancy, it is a matter of some astonishment to the Committee, that these low lands have not been improved, even beyond their present productive powers. It is a governing maxim with many to "be content with doing well." But although it contains a moral of a highly conservative character, in reference to most of our operations, yet it is wholly inapplicable to agricukural enterprises. It is true there may be a point beyond which the power of production cannot be extended, but that furnishes no excuse, even on the score of personal interest, why all due efforts should not be made to reach that maximum point as near as possible, at least by means so cheap and available as those alluded to.

The crop both of Corn and Cotton on Col. Calhoun's farm was superior throughout, and had evidently been well cultivated.

In respect to guard drains, now so generally esteemed of indispensable importance, Col. Calhoun has not yet engaged. But in the business of horizontal or grade ploughing, he has displayed a management that has been most flatteringly signalized by success. He exhibited large fields of hilly land, which, though they had been long in cultivation, showed but slight traces of those destructive evils attendant upon a neglect of this salutary precaution.

The Committee, as has been before observed, regard the farm houses, stables, and other out buildings on this farm, as decidedly superior to any they have witnessed. And the stock of hogs, horses, and cattle, as far as seen by them of good quality, and with few exceptions in good condition.

In addition to the common farm horses, the Committee had the pleasure of examining Col. Calhoun's stock of blooded horses, which claim their genealogy from the most renowned champions of the Turf, both in England and the United States.

In conclusion, the Committee beg leave to state, that actuated by no motive but that of a zealous wish to do their duty, and to gain all the information in their power in respect to the policy of our best planters, with the view of laying the same before our fellow-citizens, that it might become the common property, and thereby add to the general prosperity of the community at large; they have not only visited the farms of all the competitors, but have closely scrutinized their plans, practical operations, and general management, with but slight and unavoidable omissions. And after an attentive survey of the whole ground, we honestly believe that we live in the midst of an agricultural community, whose pretensions would not be disparaged by a contrast with any, even the most improved sections of the State. And although our present progress, compared with what it should be, is but as the dawn that precedes the meridian sun, yet, unless the Committee have been completely deceived by the evidences before them, there is a spirit of improvement abroad in the land, owing in a great degree to the zeal and efficiency of the presiding officer of the Society, which, directed by the lights that modern science has thrown upon our pathways, cannot fail in due time to reclaim the declining fortunes of our country, and counteract the downward tendency of those destructive measures, which have so long disgraced our agricultural operations.

In approaching the last act assigned to the Committee by the Society, that of awarding certain specified premiums, to the proprietors of the first, second, and third best managed farms, the Committee beg leave to be discharged from the performance of that very delicate and responsible duty. The reasons which have led them to this conclusion, are based upon the fact, that the claims of some three or four of the most prominent competitors, are so nearly balanced, that a discrimination in favor of either would be wholly gratuitous and inconclusive. And secondly, that notwithstanding the visiting Committee as appointed by the President, numbered six besides its Chairman, the services of only three have been made available in visiting all the farms. A circumstance which has thrown the responsibility of deciding this delicate question on a much smaller number than was intended.

The Committee, as their last, but in no wise least duty, feel themselves called upon to express their unfeigned admiration of the superior management of those departments of the homestead proper, over which our kind hostesses, the farmer's wives, have undivided control. For although the farmers themselves have filled their barns, and granaries to repletion, and crowded their stock pens, with Durham cattle, and Berkshire hogs, they have only furnished the raw material. And to their better halves belong the surpassing credit of those matchless culinary preparations, and horticultural operations, which have so amply compensated the toils of the Committee, and established for themselves the most undoubted claims to the credit of superior domestic management. All which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Society.

O. R. BROYLES,
R. A. MAXWELL,
THOS. M. SLOAN,
ANDREW F. LEWIS,
R. F. SIMPSON.

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 F

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39t-

December 9, 1843.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59—F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88---F

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay, and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte. N. C., April 18, 1845.

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Come and Buy

BARGAINS.

HUGH M. HOUSTON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT his Store near Fulwood's old stand,

A Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest styles and of all varieties. His stock was selected in the Charleston market by himself, and purchased on the most favorable terms. He has on hand every article of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE QUEENSWARE,

HATS AND BONNETS,

CUTLERY AND GROCERIES.

And every other article usually found in country Stores—all of which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers, on the most favorable terms. He invites buyers to give him a call as he is determined to sell BARGAINS.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the cash market price.

Fulwood's Store, Mecklenburg Co., May 2, 1845. 7F

New and Handsome

SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a

RICH STOCK OF SPRING

GOODS

OF ALL QUALITIES, VARIETIES AND

PRICES.

which we intend to sell low for *CASH*. We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS. before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the house who say they will sell the cheapest—in other words, we will sell lower than any house in this place. Come and try us.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 145. ::F

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m—fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, C. S C. D.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Jane Gathings and others, *vs.* David A. Covington and others.

PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION AND DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sampson Gathing, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., notifying the Defendant, Sampson Gathings, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. HUGH STEWART, C. U. C. C.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204-1year

Dr. D. Jayne's

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ **ASTONISHING!!!** ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTSBURY, Bennington Co., VT., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constiutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S Carminative BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES,
June, 1844. 6?